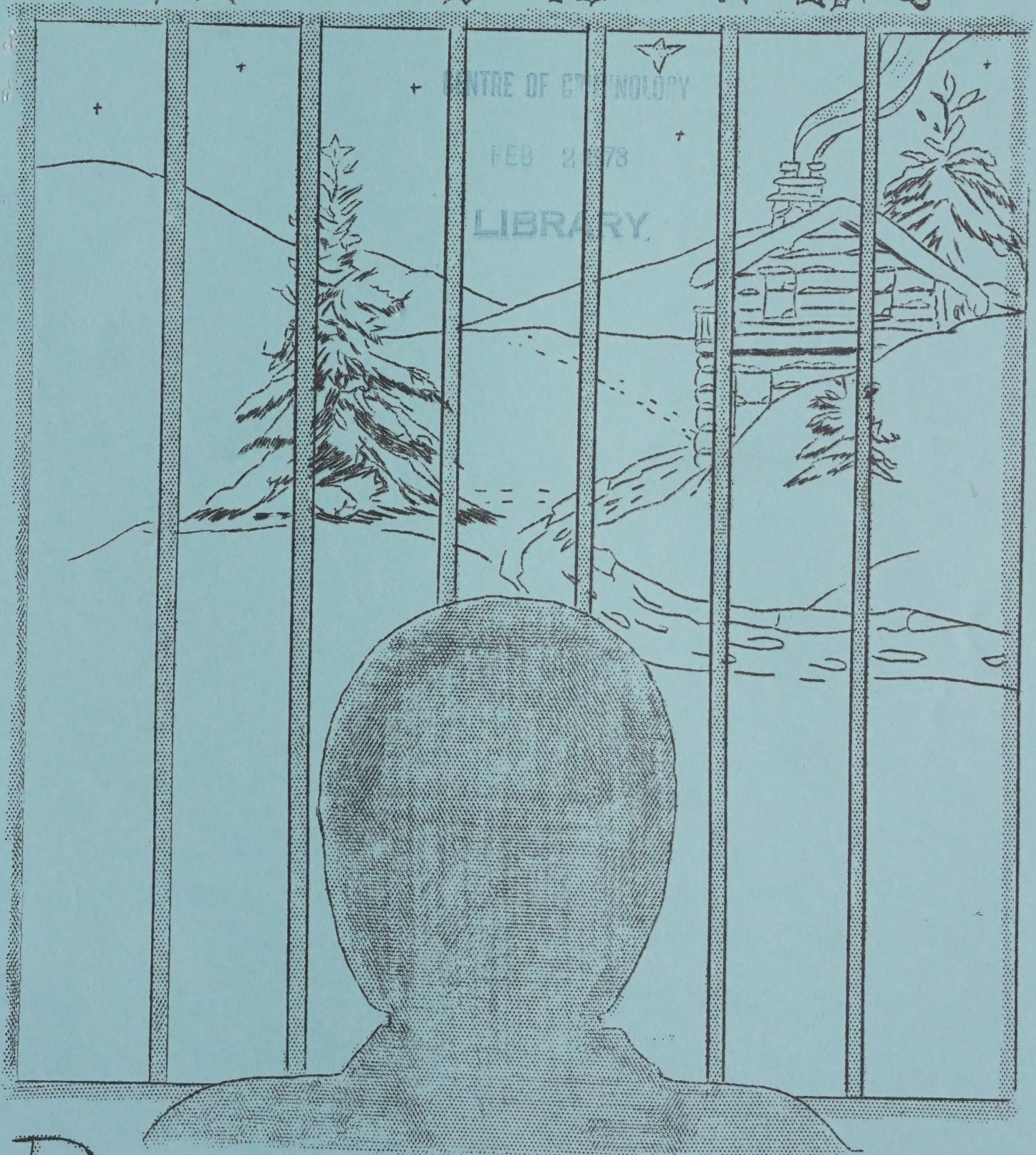


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THE ADVANCE

The Advance is published by the inmates of Joyceville Institution in Kingston, Ontario.

Opinions expressed within this publication are those of the Author indicated and do not always agree with those of the Advance Staff of the Administration.

We, of the Advance, try to provide a means of communication between the Inmates of Joyceville Institution and the Administration, as well as the General Public. Our aim is to provide the inmate population with a medium of creative expression and communication, in order to cultivate a better understanding with the outside world.

SEND ALL DONATIONS AND INQUIRIES TO:

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NOVEMBER —DECEMBER—ISSUE—1977

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A CHRISTMAS MESSAGE

DECEMBER 24, 1977...

As I lay here on my bed, I envision the wonderous beauties of the Christmas spirit. The tree, I always enjoyed decorating and sitting beside a Christmas tree on Christmas eve. This was a time for the family, the wife and children sitting around eating Christmas candy or excitedly discussing what Santa may bring. It may have been a little different at your home but this was and always will be my time of year. A time for sharing and loving.

Truly only once a year does a man have the opportunity of enjoying a peaceful, loving time with his family and loved ones. This time, this one time, when everyone works together, putting lights, balls and tinsel on the tree; hanging Christmas cards from friends and relatives all over the house; putting up lights outside the house or whatever other little things your family may have done to make this a bright and happy time. It was always enjoyable, it was always a family activity.

This time of year, for me, is the one time that I always look forward too. I can see myself now, sitting in the living room as the oldest boy passes out the gifts, listening to the younger ones as they tear off the wrapping paper and watching as their tiny littel eye's get all big and shiny as they see what they have received. Feeling my heart swell with love and thankfulness because I have received this gift. The gift of sharing with my family. My eyes, too, begin to dampen as the youngest comes and places a small, delicately wrapped parcel on my knee.

"Here, Daddy," he says, "This is for you."

Yes, I am happy, I'm loved and needed by this little fella. That is the greatest gift I could receive.

Yes, I see all this as I lie here, on my bed, locked in my cell, on

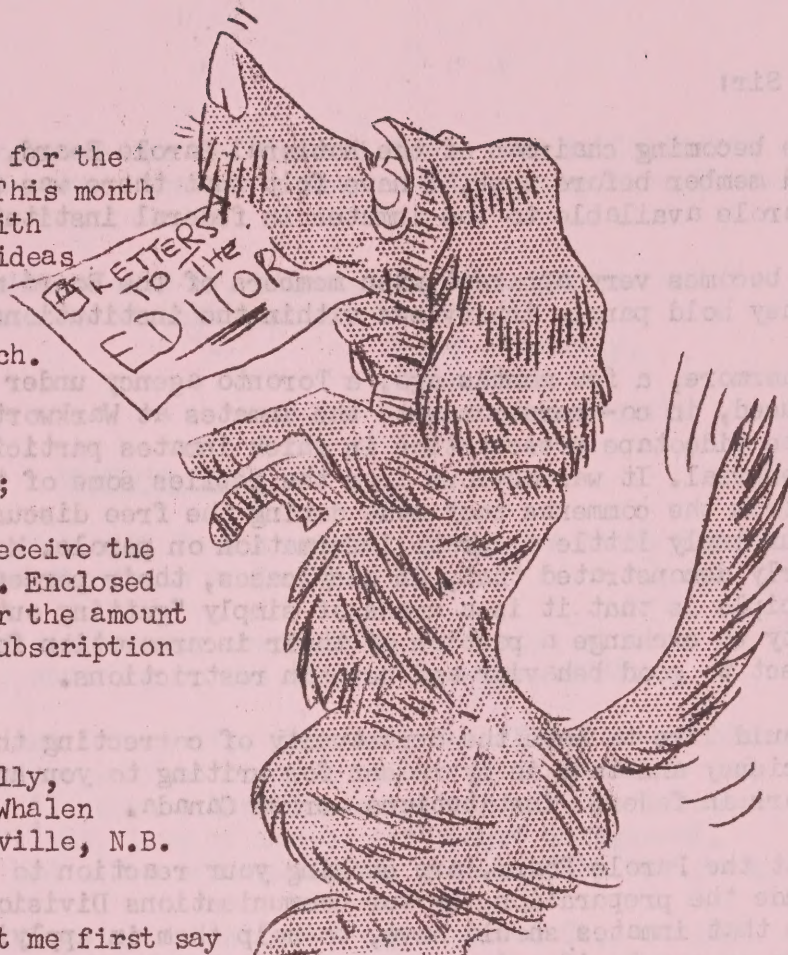
DECEMBER 25, 1977....

My Christmas may not be as happy as I could wish for. but, I am going to take this opportunity to wish all of our readers a very MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY NEW YEAR. I am looking forward to the new year and hopefully to better things.

Enjoy your holiday, be careful when driving and think happy thoughts.

* EDITOR *

Once again the time has come for the Editor to answer his mail. This month has proven to be very good with regards to letters and some ideas and suggestions from people outside of the institution. Thank you for keeping in touch.



Dear subscription department;

I would be very pleased to receive the Joyceville Advance regularly. Enclosed please find a money order for the amount I believe to be the annual subscription rate.

Thanks and all the best.

Cordially,
David Whalen
Centerville, N.B.

Dear David;

Thankyou for your letter. Let me first say that there is no specific amount of subscription for the Advance because we operate on a donation basis. We thank you for your donation and you may rest assured that your name has been placed on our regular mailing list.

Thank you,
Editor

Dear sir;

Would you please send a subscription of the publication Advance to the following.

Mr. L. Geraghty Brandon Correctional Institution, Brandon, Manitoba.

Thank you very much.
L. Geraghty

Dear L. Geraghty;

We thank you for your communication and we have added you to our mailing list. We are pleased to see that our small publication gets such attention. First down east and now out west. Our public support is growing quickly.

Thank you,
Editor

Dear Sir:

Since becoming chairman of the National Parole Board, and in my years as a Board member before that, I have felt that there was a lack of information on parole available to the inmates in federal institutions across the country.

This becomes very apparent when members of the Board meet inmates face to face as they hold parole interviews within the institutions.

Furthermore, a few months ago, a Toronto agency under contract to the Board, produced, in co-operation with the inmates at Warkworth Penitentiary, a 30-minute videotape presentation in which inmates participated without benefit of rehearsal. It was obvious from the replies some of them gave to questions and from the comments they made during the free discussions, that they possessed disturbingly little accurate information on parole. Moreover, their comments clearly demonstrated that, in many cases, their perception of the parole principle is that it is a means of simply "getting out" rather than an opportunity to exchange a portion of their incarceration for a conditional release subject to good behavior and certain restrictions.

We would like to have the opportunity of correcting this obvious information deficiency and that is my reason for writing to you and the other inmate press editors in federal institutions across Canada.

We, at the Parole Board, are seeking your reaction to a proposal that would include the preparation, by our Communications Division, of a package of information that inmates should have, to help them in applying for parole, and to remain on parole if and when one is granted to them.

We are in the process of preparing an updated edition of the Handbook on Parole for Federal Inmates with which you might be familiar. Copies will be sent to you when it is ready. We propose to use the handbook, among others, as a source of information for the articles we would send to you to be used in your publication. These articles would be made up of selected questions from inmates when these questions deal with matters common to a fair number of inmates. We would hope that, in this connection, the questions would be submitted to inmate press editors who would select two or three per month and send them along to us. We would then prepare answers and send them back to all inmate publication editors to be used with the information package.

If you are interested in this kind of editorial service, we would appreciate hearing from you on this matter.

Yours sincerely,
W.R. Outerbridge

Dear Mr. Outerbridge;

I thank you for the opportunity you have given us and am, by publishing this letter, giving the population an opportunity to respond. I personally am in favour of an exchange service of this nature and will write to the Communication division on this matter.

Thank you,
Editor

Anyone else who is interested in this proposal please contact me at the Advance office. Thank you.

Dear Editor;

I enclose a short article introducing our new Women's Group, for inclusion in your newspaper. I hope to reach some potential members of the group through the inmates who read the Advance.

I have already discussed this matter with Mr. McQuaide and Mr. Latimer and received their approval to advertise in this way.

Yours sincerely,
Maria Neil
John Howard Society

WOMEN'S GROUP

The John Howard Society of Kingston will form a women's group for those women having a friend or member of the family in an institution.

Meetings will be held initially on Thursday evenings at 7:30 p.m. at our building, 771½ Montreal Street, starting on the 26th of January, 1978.

The main theme will be support and friendship. Help will be offered on problems arising from imprisonment. Sessions will be held on such topics as parole and probation, welfare and Mother's Allowance, loneliness and social embarrassment, child rearing and behaviour problems, loss of income and budget management, temporary absence from prison, and other related topics requested by the group.

Phone Maria Neil at 542-7373, drop in to visit at 771½ Montreal St., or just turn up on January 26th. Thank you.

Dear Maria;

I thank you for sending this article to us and, personally, feel that it is a very worthwhile project that you have undertaken. I know that there are other John Howard Agencies throughout Ontario and in other parts of Canada who are working with the women on the street and I feel that the work you are doing is important. If there is anything that this paper can do to assist please do not hesitate to inform us. Thank ypu.

-Editor-

Dear Editor;

Just a short note to wish you and the inmate population a merry christmas. I know that under the circumstances things are far from good, but they could also be an awful lot worse. Keep smiling and think happy thoughts.

-Anonymous-

Dear Anonymous;

Thank you, hoping your dreams come true, enjoy your holiday.

-Editor-



COURTS MUST MONITOR THE
POWER OF THE PRISONS.

By:
Max L. 47

by David P. Cole

Mr. Cole is a Toronto lawyer

The Supreme Court of Canada--with Chief Justice Bora Laskin disagreeing in a scathing dissent along with three others--decided last spring that courts no longer could demand justice from disciplinary bodies in prisons.

If we allow that decision to stand, what does it say about us? About Canadian society? That no one really cares how we treat prisoners? That we are saying to prison custodians, "Do with prisoners as you will only don't tell us what you do?" That we have so lost sight of basic human compassion that no one gives a damn about what happens behind the barred doors?

If the decision stands, I think it will mean all of these things.

Decision in March

The case that came before the Supreme Court was called Martineau and Butters vs Matsqui Institution Discipline Board and the decision was handed down last March. Robert Thomas Martineau and Robert Earl Butters were originally charged with the offences of being two in a cell and committing an indecent act.

They were found guilty, after a hearing by an internal discipline board, of the legally absurd offence of "being in an indecent position" and were sentenced to the "hole" for 15 days, during which time they were on a restricted diet and lost institutional privileges.

Of more importance, however, was the fact that this offence was characterized by the Commissioner's Directives--the internal prison discipline regulations--as being "flagrant" or "serious".

This being the case, a procedure supposedly affording to the prisoners the fundamental principles of natural justice came into effect at the hearing. As specified in the Commissioner's Directives, a court known as Warden's Court is established, prisoners are to be given written notice of any charges against them, they are to be permitted to attend the hearing, to cross-examine witnesses, to produce witnesses in their own defence and to have the decision as to guilt or innocence based solely on the decision adduced at the hearing.

The prisoners appealed the decision of the internal discipline board to the courts, claiming their attempts to cross-examine guard witnesses were cut off by the presiding penitentiary official and that they were thereby denied a fair hearing, contrary to the rules of natural justice. For technical reasons, the case proceeded on the narrow question as to whether or not the natural justice provisions of the Commissioner's Directives afforded substantive rights to the prisoners, a breach of which would permit the courts to review a decision which went against them.

Counsel for the federal government, in a move which is becoming increasingly characteristic in situations of legal challenges of discretionary behavior on the part of penitentiary officials, argued that this grand schema for ensuring natural justice in due process was nothing more than a set of rules internal to

(con't)

the Penitentiary Service, and one which conferred no substantive right on Martineau and Butters.

A majority of judges in both the Federal Court of Canada, Appeal Division, and in the Supreme Court of Canada upheld the Government's position. "Commissioner's Directives are no more than directions...(to administrators and guards)...as to the manner of carrying out their duties in the administration of the institution where they are employed...(and)... they are clearly of an administrative, not a legislative nature," said Mr. Justice Louis-Phillippe Pigeon for the majority in the Supreme Court of Canada.

As might be expected, Chief Justice Laskin, with whom Justices R.G.B. Dickson, Wishart Spence and Ronald Martland concurred, was scathing in a classic dissent. "No citation of authority is needed to underline the fact that the (Commissioner's) Directives establish a judicial quasi-judicial process for the hearing of charges of (such an) offence... (To) assert... that these carefully-wrought rules of procedure...have no external force, that (Martineau and Butters) have no right to the benefit of the procedure because the penitentiary authorities have no duty to follow them...is much too nihilistic a view of law for me to accept."

No Right

Other recent decisions have established that there is no right to a hearing or even to be told the reasons for the suspension of parole, that there is no right to challenge or indeed to discover the reasons behind the decision to segregate a prisoner from the general population, that there is no right to examine the reasoning behind a decision to transfer a prisoner from one part of the country to another, and that there is no right to have solicitor and client mail passed through the hands of penitentiary officials without being read.

It follows from this case that in the absence of legislative change, there is nothing in law to stop the penitentiary authorities from dispensing entirely with a hearing and from locking up prisoners indefinitely on mere suspicion. Indeed, in one case which has now been abandoned as a result of this decision, there was some evidence which established that the decision as to guilt had already been made long before the prisoner entered the room to give evidence on his own behalf.

The need for legislative change is quite clear. The unanimous report of the McGuigan Committee on Unrest in Canadian Penitentiaries has recognized this and, in most cases, specific legislative amendments are contained in the committee's recommendations. Unfortunately, there are already indications that the Solicitor-General's Department and the Canadian Penitentiary Service intend either to ignore These recommendations or to negate their thrust.

Proposal Accepted

As part of the so-called peace and security package contained in Bill C-51 and passed by Parliament at the of the past session, the Government's proposal that Cabinet be empowered to pass regulations dealing with penitentiary discipline and parole-suspension procedures was accepted without amendment. However, this power to make regulations has been in existence at least since 1962, but nothing

(con't)

has ever been done about it by the Cabinet, presumably under pressure from the Canadian Penitentiary Service.

Consequently, little faith can be had in the mere power to make regulations, a power which may never be exercised, or which can be reversed without the consent of Parliament.

As the McGuigan Committee documented and commented, those responsible for the administration of Canada's penitentiaries must accept increased public and judicial scrutiny of their behavior. Even though the courts might be flooded with applications for judicial review of internal disciplinary hearings, as Chief Justice Laskin noted in his dissent, this is not a sufficient reason in law or in equity to deny that right to prisoners.

It is incumbent upon Mr. McGuigan and his colleagues to ensure that legislative amendments are rapidly enacted to confer on prisoners the right to have the courts review decisions which have a major effect on Canada's 9,300 federal inmates. If this is not done soon, there are signs that Canada's prisons and penitentiaries may again explode.

The above article was found in the Toronto Globe and Mail, September 15, 1977.
The following article was found in the Toronto Star, November 28, 1977.

LET'S GET ON WITH PRISON REFORMS

Solicitor General Francis Fox's pledges of prison reform appear to have come to naught. Inmates in Canada's federal prisons seem to thus see themselves compelled to take hostages to win a few, long overdue concessions from prison authorities. The other day, inmates in Millhaven's special handling unit which accomodates the men considered most dangerous by the athorities, took another prisoner hostage and threatened to kill him if their demands were not met.

Their demands? Quicker access to medical services, a shower every second day, some sports equipment and a chance to participate in rehabilitative programs conducted in the prison. Hardly revolutionary. Indeed, the inmate's requests were so sound and so reasonable that the prison director almost rushed to agree.

Then why were the changes not made earlier? Why did the inmates have to resort to violence and the intervention of two Queen's University professors to get a hearing? Because an excellent, far-reaching plan for reforming Canada's penitentiaries, drawn up after intensive investigation by the parliamentary committee on prison violence has been mouldering on Fox's desk since last July.

Unhappily, until he signals his wholehearted acceptance of the report and puts his staff to work implementing its recommendations, no one in the prison system is likely to risk making any changes. Prisons tend to institutionalize not only the men confined but also the men who confine them. Unless Fox pulls the plug soon we are sure to see a rash of similar violent incidents in Canada's prisons in the near future. When they occur, the fault will be Fox's almost total inaction on prison reform over the past five months.

MORE * of JOYCEVILLE'S JIMMY * JET.



REPORT TO PARLIMENT

...A RESPONSE TO THE REPORT TO PARLIMENT ON THE PENITENTIARY SYSTEM IN CANADA...

INTRODUCTION

During the month of July, 1977, a legal education course was offered to fifteen inmates of the medium security penitentiary in Springhill, Nova Scotia. The course was funded by a Young Canada Works grant sponsored by Penitentiary Legal Services, based in Sackville, New Brunswick. The material for the course was researched and presented by six students with university backgrounds in the areas of law, education, social work, and political science.

As the material of the course was presented, the group became involved in discussions centered around the function that law and the prison system fulfills within our society. In order to focus these discussions, it was decided that an evaluation would be made of the report to Parliment by the Sub-Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs. Since the report has only recently been released for consideration by the Solicitor General and Parliment, and dealt with the reform of the Canadian Penitentiary System (C.P.S.), it was felt that as federal inmates and responsible citizens, some input or feedback should be made in response to the findings from the Sub-Committee.

What follows, then, is a composite essay derived from a series of discussions and subsequent written documentation. The effort may be attributed to the Legal Education Course as a whole, since it includes the main ideas generated among both the participants and instructors. Similarly, responsibility for the style and text of the essay was delegated to a committee of inmates and instructors.

After studying the Report issued by the Sub-committee, it was agreed that in general, the recommendations should receive public support. However, the decision was also made to qualify this response in four major areas:

- 1) Many of the recommendations are technically in effect at the present time but are not, in effect being implemented;
- 2) The recommendations concerning the therapeutic socialization concept appear to be inapplicable to maximum security institutions;
- 3) The recommendations attempt to justify imprisonment and the prison system but they do not put any emphasis upon rehabilitation and prevention;
- 4) All large institutions tend to be self-perpetuating and the report seems to be more concerned with improving the efficiency of the present prison system than with alternatives.

(con't)

DISCUSSION Part one.

It was generally felt within the group that many of the recommendations are technically in effect but are not fully applied. For instance, the Penitentiary Service Regulations state that:

- 1.12 The institutional head is responsible for the direction of his staff, the organization, safety and security of his institution and the correctional training of all inmates confined therein.

Yet the Sub-Committee found it necessary to recommend that, "In short, directors must have the power and authority to manage their institutions." (21, p.75) We have surmised that if the Penitentiary Service Regulations were actually in full effect, there would be no need for this particular recommendation.

Nowhere is the discrepancy between regulation and practice so damaging as in relation to the Commissioner's Directives. The Sub-Committee has recognized that in Commissioners Directives, which regulate justice within the walls, should have, "the force of law for both inmates and staff." (29, p.163) Various worthwhile suggestions were made as means by which this recommendation may be assured.

To begin with, Recommendation 29 goes on to state that the Commissioners Directives, "should be understandable and should be made available to both staff and inmates on entry into the penitentiary." (p. 163) This is absolutely necessary for its own sake but must also be backed up by meaningful channels for appeal. The group felt that the Inmate Committee could potentially assume responsibility for airing grievances and concerns, but only if this function was unrestricted by staff and administration. In order to make sure that the inmate committee is a meaningful representative organization, the group strongly supported the Sub-Committee's recommendation that, "The penitentiary system should be open and accountable to the public." (25, p. 163)

Accountability may be safeguarded by the position of the Correctional Investigator as long as this person's independence of the C.P.S. is assured. The group felt that the presence of an ombudsperson is an important that every penitentiary should have one. In this way the ombudsperson would have knowledge of and access to what happens from day to day within each institution. In addition, the presence of active Citizen's Advisory Committees, as recommended by the Sub-Committee, was supported as another way to inject public input into the C.P.S.

Whether or not the Commissioners Directives are actually followed will ultimately be determined by the penitentiary staff. The experience of working and living within a prison exposes beings to a process of institutionalization that effects guards, counsellors, and inmates alike, resulting in a general lethargy of all prison personal. This could be offset by an exchange program along the lines that the Sub-Committee recommended, or simply by encouraging university in humanities or community work. Any type of program which would broaden horizons or skirt the ennui which seems to be inevitable result of employment within the institution would be beneficial to any persons connected with the prisons, again, staff and inmates alike.

(con't)

Finally, the group felt that the quality of staff was a major factor contributing to the ambiguity and unrest which exists within the present system. The recommendations dealing with this issue were generally supported but the group felt that certain realities of the prison system would naturally tend to inhibit these.

First, it cannot be expected that the quality of staff will improve as long as prisons continue to be built in economically depressed areas. Not only does the C.P.S. have a commitment to employ local labour, much of which tends to be unskilled or untrained in human services, but these areas also have severely limited access to the employment opportunities and community resources so vital to a meaningful program of rehabilitation. As long as the C.P.S. is used as a government employment program, the recommendations regarding the quality of staff and programs will be ineffectual.

Secondly, the problem of the lack of professional integrity and morals of the staff cannot be solved simply by curtailing the power of the guard's union and restructuring staff along RCMP lines. Guards do what they have to do in order to cope with their role in a structure based upon dominance and control. It is not surprising that their interests conflict with those of the administration and the inmates. It is surprising, though, that the Sub-Committee could suggest that anything short of an alternative to incarceration will eliminate the brutalization of both inmates and staff.

Part Two

After considering the recommendations carefully it becomes apparent that although they precipitated from a loud cry from inmates in maximum security penitentiaries across the nation, many of their concepts cannot be applied to these institutions.

For example the therapeutic community concept is a definite impossibility in maximum security institutions. In order to even begin to consider such a plan of action one must look at a few of the realities of the actual situation. An informal code of protection exists within the institutions which basically outlines the do's and don'ts for both inmates and institutional staff. The inmate code tolerates very little cooperation and communication with the institutional staff, as a means of ensuring solidarity. On the other side, the security code is in direct opposition to this code. The resulting polarization between inmates and staff renders the therapeutic concept of openness and trust an impossibility.

Therefore, Recommendation 46;

There must be ongoing relationships between the same staff members and the same inmates. In particular, the Team concept and especially the Living Unit Concept must become the ordinary theories of staff management at every institution. (p. 165)

cannot and will not work within maximum security institutions. It is a joke, to even consider this to be a credible concept and inmates across the country cannot be conned by rash political manipulation of this kind.

(con't)

At the present time the Living Unit Concept exists in some minimum and medium security institutions. Although the program is presently in its infancy, if it were to be pulled together and applied properly it could produce potentially positive results. For example, even in a medium security institution like Springhill, the L.U. Concept is confused by the problems of dominance and control. The group felt that this was largely the result of combining security and program functions within the role of classification officers. Therefore, Recommendation 13, which states that, "As far as possible, all staff members should have dual responsibility for security and program." (p. 162) was strongly rejected by the group. Classification Officers should only deal with the rehabilitation or re-socialization. Let security officers become acquainted with these programs rather than the C.O.'s becoming aware of security measures. In this way the C.O.'s would not have the custodial functions which presently tend to inhibit the development of a trusting relationship.

Therefore, if the recommendations regarding Living Unit Concept are properly applied to minimum and medium security institutions, something good may result. However, the alarming factor is that the Report directs its attention toward Maximum institutions where it is obvious that this type of concept cannot be implemented at the present time, nor even in the foreseeable future.

Part Three

The recommendations attempt to justify imprisonment to society and do not put any emphasis upon rehabilitation or prevention. The members of the Law Course were under the impression that the original purpose of the inquiry included a mandate to discover the needs of inmates in order to smooth the tension and unrest that presently exists. Somewhere along the road the inquiry decided to concentrate on a clarification of the organizational inadequacies of the C.P.S., stating that discipline is what is most of all needed.

According to the Sub-Committee;

We believe that penitentiary problems are basically human problems, and are solved in the same way as other human problems, through the discipline of rules, work and social life for the purpose of self-reformation, to an accepted standard of behavior.

It may well be true that the C.P.S. needs discipline, but it must also be recognized that strict adherence to institutional objectives on the part of inmates does not guarantee "self-reformation". By choosing to relabel rehabilitation as self-reformation, rather than carefully examining the process which underlies both concepts, the inquiry has failed to identify some of the basic needs of the prison population.

Institutions group inmates together, each are given a number, are institutionalized and in the process, lose their identity. This mode of operation places emphasis upon the inmate as a part of a group, rather than as an individual. If an incident occurs, the group as a whole is punished rather than just the individual involved.

(con't)

This process of depersonalization seems to be a function of all large institutions, including hospitals, schools, factories, etc. Hence the very nature of prisons, as institutions, is dysfunctional in the sense of promoting personal growth and the acceptance of responsibility. When a person's life is entirely controlled by external authority, no matter how disciplined the application, the self-respect that is necessary in order to make it on the street will not be developed.

Similarly, in order to understand what prevents crime in the first place and what ultimately prevents recidivism, one must seriously consider all the factors that contribute to deviance. It is not enough for an inmate to accept the "discipline of rules, work and social life," within the institution if he or she is to be returned to a situation that negates this responsibility. The most obvious example of this is the person who successfully masters a skill or trade within penitentiary only to be released to discover that employment is a difficult prospect for anyone, much less an ex-con.

Part Four

The Parliimentary Inquiry opens with a clear recognition of the crisis in the C.P.S. Its second recommendation states strongly the need to seek definate alternatives to incarceration. Yet, at best the recommendations seek to change the existing conditions to calm the swelling tides of anger and produce a staff efficiency report in order to further secure imprisonment in the arms of society.

As a result the recommendations generally tend to present piecemeal solutions. For example, it was recommended that a sepearate institution be established for young offenders. If this is not accompanied by a community based program aimed at prevention of juvenile delinquency, then there is a danger that half-way a measure will be the result.

What has been accomplished is simply a segregation policy which will reproduce the present prisons with the age of the offenders being the only noticable difference.

Placing women in low security cottage style institutions is another potentially meaningless reform. If this group of offenders is considered to be such a low security risk, then why remove them from society? The value of an institution in British Columbia for drug offenders is also questionable if it means that a Nova Scotian drug addict will have to be sent to the west coast for treatment. Because such a policy would remove the addict from any security he/she has in terms of environment, one would suspect that the result would be a negative influence on treatment.

In summary, the report states emphatically that prison should be a last resort but only makes cursory mention of real alternatives. Instead, they attempt to justify imprisonment and concern themselves with, "organization and management of the penitentiary system."

(con't)

CONCLUSIONS

The Recommendations, inasmuch as they represent a sincere effort to reform the existing conditions within prisons, are worthy of support. Yet, it must be recognized that everything recommended by the Inquiry is subject to manipulation. Indeed, it is questionable whether this danger can ever be entirely eliminated when reform is being implemented within a system which is by its very nature manipulative. Therefore, the group felt strongly that if all this time, money and energy has been spent on prison reform, an equal investment should be made into the Subcommittee's second recommendation: That viable alternatives to incarceration should be found.

It must be granted though, that the explanation of workable alternatives was not the responsibility of this Parliamentary Sub-Committee. The mandate of this report was to take the first step toward change - to reform what presently exists. If alternatives are to be found, it will not be a result of initiative taken either within the walls, by the C.P.S., or by the government that externally supports the prison system. An answer to the frustration and waste that is part of prison life, no matter how efficiently the system functions, can only be found on the street. It is the community that bears the brunt, both economically and morally, when men and women are returned to society with more fear, hatred and despair than they possessed before they were incarcerated. Therefore, it is the people on the street, the community, who will have to initiate, accept, and implement changes that will eventually reduce to a minimum the need to remove offenders from society.

Yet, government, as representatives of the people, does have a responsibility toward ensuring that alternatives be found. For if this second step is not taken it will be the people who will suffer. The Recommendations, if implemented promptly and responsibly, may accomplish their original aim of reducing the violence and unrest that has erupted within the prisons. Yet it cannot be expected, or even hoped, that reform of prisons alone will ever significantly reduce the expense and recidivism that maintains the C.P.S. This depends upon something much more fundamental, namely the transformation of societal values. It is not so much a question of discipline as it is a question of responsibility, and ultimately one must ask; "Is imprisonment the only responsibility that society has toward its offenders?"

This essay is the result of many hours of debate, discussion and argumentation. The response is but the opinion of twenty one people, a small amount. In order for the response to have any meaning at all, strong support is needed for both the outside and incarcerated people. We hope that support will follow. On behalf of the fifteen inmates and six instructors who participated in the essay, we say thank you to anyone who expresses their opinion. Contact persons are:

Maureen Donovan	&	Cathy Crouse
42 Dakin Drive		1669 Henry Street
Halifax, N.S.		Halifax, N.S.
B3M 2C8		B3H 3K4

The Advance would like to thank "The Communicator" for making this article available for print. Also a thank you for Shakie Vernier and Brock Robson.

"NOBODY LOVES ME"

NOBODY LOVES ME
I'M GOING TO GO OUT AND EAT SOME WORMS
THIS STRIKES US AS HUMOROUS
BUT IT IS DEEP TRAGEDY

THE CHILD IS TELLING US SOMETHING ABOUT AN INTENSE
HUMAN NEED, THAT IS, NOT BEING SATISFIED.
BECAUSE IT IS NOT BEING SATISFIED
THERE IS A SENSE OF WORTHLESSNESS.
THIS IS DEEP TRAGEDY.

IN HIS INIMITABLE WAY I SUPPOSE SNOOPY WOULD
CUT THROUGH TO THE CORE AND SAY:
"HAPPINESS IS A PERSON WHO LETS YOU BE YOURSELF
AND STILLS LOVES YOU."

TO MAINTAIN OUR PEACE OF MIND AND THE PROPER
PERSPECTIVE WE NEED AT LEAST ONE GOOD FRIEND

WE NEED SOMEONE IN WHOSE PRESENCE WE CAN
BE OUR UGLY SELVES WITHOUT HAVING TO WORRY
ABOUT THE IMAGE WE CREATE.

WE NEED SOMEONE IN WHOSE PRESENCE WE CAN
LET OUR HAIR DOWN, KICK OFF OUR SHOES AND
BE OUR TRUE SELVES WITHOUT CAMOUFLAGE OR PRETENCE.
WE DON'T HAVE TO KEEP UP A FRONT BECAUSE
A TRUE FRIEND WILL NOT KEEP US IN A MORAL STRAIGHTJACKET.
WITH HIM WE CAN LET IT ALL HANG OUT.

WE ALL NEED SOMEONE WHO WILL ACCEPT US WITHOUT
QUESTION, WHO WILL LOVE US.
"JUST BECAUSE"

WE NEED SOMEONE TO LOVE US, BECAUSE WE ARE
SOCIAL BEINGS NOT BY CHOICE, BUT BY NATURE.

IT IS UNNATURAL TO LIVE SEALED OFF FROM THE REST
OF MAN. PUT A MAN IN SOLIDARY CONFINEMENT TOO LONG
AND HE WILL GO MAD....

-ANON-

ODE TO CLARA

She was a girl of easy virtue,
Just walk on life's highway,
To-day, so young and full of life,
Tomorrow she is old and grey.

She lived among bright lights,
Where pleasure is a class of it's own
Many men adored her beauty,
But her heart was mine alone.

She was yielding her body for tender
with money as her only aim,
Forgetting the body is meant for love
Never to be used for gain.

The nights were wild carefree times
Yet morning must come for all of us
And bloodshot eyes can only be cleared,
Preparing herself for the ball.

Now this little girl-so full of life,
Will be used and given no thought,
It is man I say, he be damned today
For the dirty desires he besought.

The bright lights are still shining
Lonely people sip wine in a crowd
One little girl is missing,
The cold earth holds her body in shroud.

Tonight you can't number her bright lights
For stars shine over her head.
Many men have loved her body
I loved her soul instead.

Why did she choose this highway
With destruction in view from the start
A man is to blame, always to blame
For breaking an innocent heart.

Tonight as you look at the great stars,
Thank God for this life of your own,
Throw no stone at the man in prison
Or look down on the girl who went wrong.

Written by Edison McKenna
Submitted by Billy Stinson

FAMILY



DAY

This years Christmas Family Day was by far the best Family Day that I have seen here at Joyceville Institution. I have been here since last Christmas and this is the first Family Day that has gone off without a hitch. As the old saying goes, "Practise makes perfect." The organization was outstanding and the whole day seemed to have a magical quality to it. For me, and from those of you that I have spoken with, the day was thoroughly enjoyable and I am looking forward to the next time we have a day of this type here at Joyceville.

First of all, I feel it is very important to extend our thanks and appreciation to all the inmates who worked to make this a happy day for all. Without these people and the effort they put into making this day successful we can be sure that the day would not have been as pleasant as it was. I would like to start with the guys that gave up some of their time to come down to the gym on Friday night and Saturday morning to help wash the floors and set up the tables. Guys like Duke Williams and Brian Beaucage who worked very hard through the week. Then on Friday there was a crew of fellas let by Paul Ritchie, Tommy Garriock, Billy Futzungas, Jerry Rowe, Paul Franks, Tom Pilling, Spence, Robin Keays, Gary Pasternak, as well as numerous others. It is these people who, by working and setting things up, make it possible for the rest of us to come down and enjoy ourselves. Thanks a lot fellas.

I will not mention all the people that worked during the day on Saturday as that has already been done but I would like to add my thank you's to those of Paul Franks. And speaking of Paul, I would like to say that hesthe one person who was responsible for the success of that day. He worked continuously for weeks prior to Family Day and, because of his all out effort, we all had the opportunity of enjoying ourselves with our families..It is awfully hard to find the right words for thanking someone who gives his all for someone else. A simple thank you does not seem like enough and yet, coming from the heart the way it does, I sure that Paul knows exactly what we mean by saying THANK YOU.

We would also like to thank the outside group "Anthem" for coming in and playing for us on Family Day. They did a fine job and I am sure everyone was pleased. Also Robin Keays, who did a fine job entertaining the quests and those of us who live here. Robin has done a good job in writing and presenting his own material and we are sure that he will go places if he keeps up and continues to work at it. You did fine job you old plowing match renegade. The institutions band, led by Gary Pasternak, with Tex Upcott on guitar and Scotty Meharry on drums also did a great job and even managed to get some of the couples up on the dance floor. We would like to thank all these people for the job they did in making this day a little more enjoyable and relaxing for us.

A thank you also to Roy Partridge and his recreation staff and the recreation gang for all the work they did. It is a difficult job to organize and carry out a job of this magnitude and, as was very apparent on Saturday, everyone involved did a fantastic job. THANK YOU ALL VERY MUCH.

A CHRISTMAS STORY OF LOVE

December 17th was the time, Joyceville Institutions gymnasium was the place. Peace, love and understanding all came together for a majority of the inmates, as it was Family Day and Christmas all rolled into one for a lot of the fellas who are not fortunate enough to go home...

The day was a total success in my books and being the mushhead that I am, the thanks that I personally received made me melt. I got quite a bit of attention but I feel that there are a lot of guys who were out there who also deserve mention. They include; the camera crew- John Richards, Billy Nesbitt, and Tom Beauchamp; the Day Care gang- Gino Tonet, Mike Hannon, Ted Burnett, Tom Pilling, Iaan Currie and Cornelius Spencer; the refreshment crew- Tiny Vacola, Hugh Larmour, Al Boyce and Paul Derosa; the stage gang- Charlie Sheridan and Harold Bastien as well as the mighty M.C.ing talent of Gary Pasternak (Davis). I would also like to thank the guys who worked on the meal serving and fixing. Fellas like Pappy McVeigh, Mike Daly, Carmen Smith and Cedric Saeed-un Din, Bob Coulton, Ronnie Caruso, Doug Wilbur and Last but not least I would like to thank everyone, whether outsider or insider, for their cooperation. The people were beautiful and they made this old-timer feel and look mighty good.

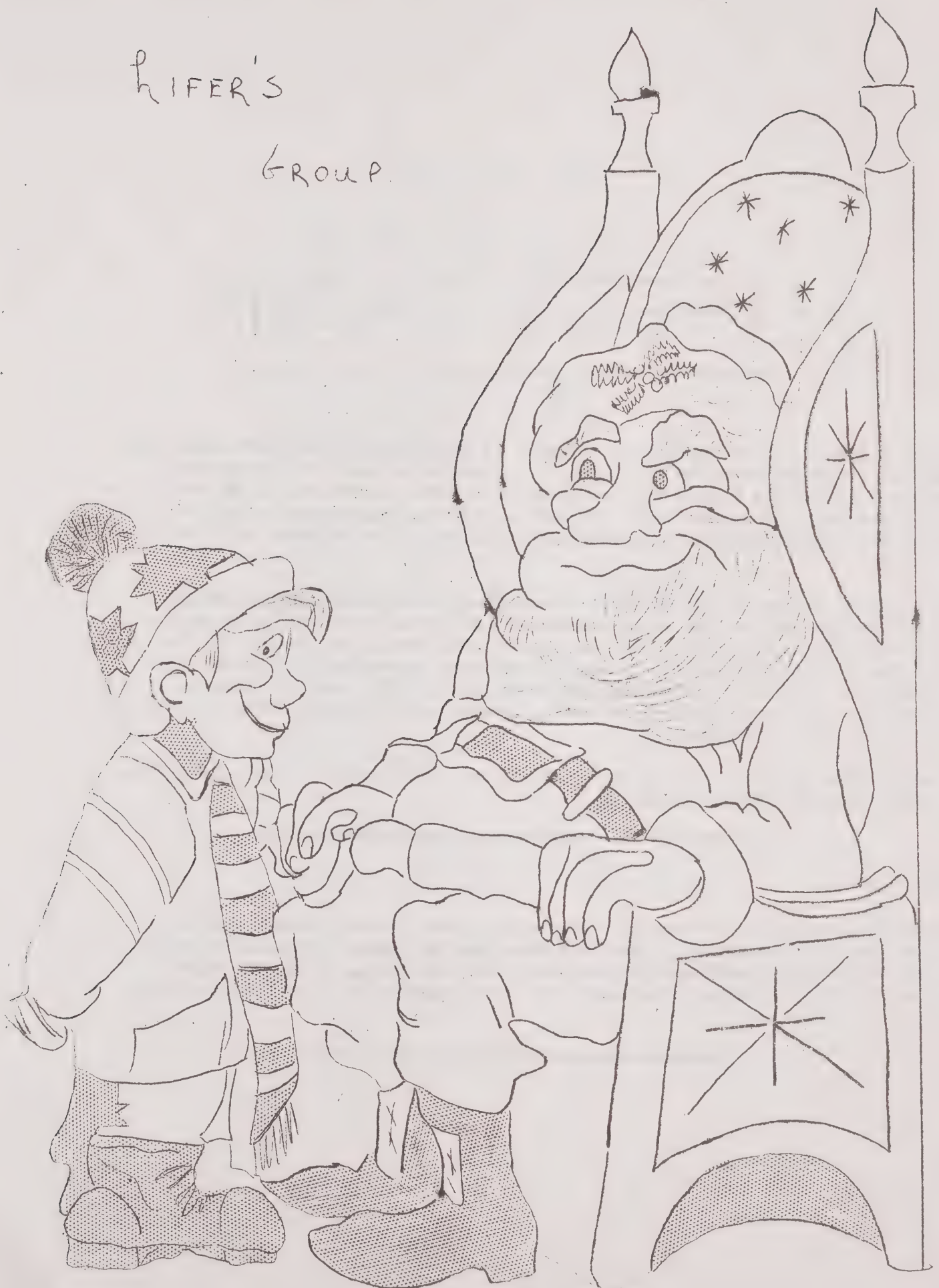
It is hoped that we will be able to have four family day's next year and if I am unfortunate enough to still be around for any or all of them then I will see you in one capacity or another. Without having any guests of my own, I feel that everybody here, whether in the day care center or in the gym, made me feel as a part of their own little family and I would like to thank you all.

I LOVE YOU ALL.

PAUL FRANK / INMATE

ELF'S

GROUP



LIFER'S GROUP

As the majority of the population is aware of the Joyceville Lifer's Group has taken on the responsibility of helping to organize and work at making this Christmas Family Day a good one for all. The Lifer's Group here at Joyceville is fairly new and this is our first project as a group. I am very happy to report that everything has gone extremely well and we are pleased with the results thus far.

We have made it one of our goals to become involved in active participation within the institution and those events occurring here which will concern the whole population. One thing that we did for this Family Day was to ask for donations from the population and with this money we purchased gifts for the children who will be in attendance on December 17, 1977. At this time we do have a complete run down of the expences but, as soon as it becomes available, we will notify the population.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who donated and also to wish everyone a MERRY CHRISTMAS.

Editor's note.

I feel that the Lifer's Group is doing a very good job and deserve a vote of thanks from the population. This newspaper is, in a sense, a means by which we can express our gratitude for the work they are doing. I am sure that I can speak for the entire population when I say THANK YOU to the Lifer's Group.

RENDEZVOUS WITH DEATH

I HAVE A RENDEZVOUS WITH DEATH
AT SOME DISPUTED BARRICADE,
WHEN SPRING COMES BACK WITH RUSTLING SHADE
AND APPLE-BLOSSOMS FILL THE AIR-
I HAVE A MEETING WITH DEATH
WHEN SPRING BRINGS BACK BLUE DAYS AND FAIR.

IT MAY BE HE SHALL TAKE MY HAND
AND LEAD ME INTO HIS DARK LAND,
HE MAY CLOSE MY EYES,
AND QUENCH MY BREATH-

IT MIGHT BE THAT I SHALL PASS YOU STILL
FOR I HAVE A RENDEZVOUS WITH DEATH
ON SOME SCARRED SLOPE OR SHATTERED HILL
WHEN SUMMER COMES ROUND AGAIN THIS YEAR-
AND THE FIRST BRIGHT, SWEET FLOWERS APPEAR

GOD KNOWS 'TWERE BETTER TO SLEEP
PILLOWED IN SILK AND SCENTED DOWN,
WHERE LOVE THROBS OUT IN A DREAMLESS DEEP.
PULSE NIGH TO PULSE, BREATH TO BREATH,
WHEN HARMFUL AWAKENINGS ARE NEAR...

BUT I'VE A RENDEZVOUS WITH DEATH
AT MIDNIGHT IN SOME FLAMING TOWN.
WHEN WINTER TRIPS NORTH WITH THE YEAR,
AND I TO MY PLEDGE AND BONDED WORD AM TRUE.

...FOR I SHALL NOT FAIL IN THAT RENDEZVOUS--
---EVER.

THE BEAR

O.M.M.C.

PILOT NEWS

It has come to our attention that those of you who are working in the Pilot Project have been doing an extremely good job. The memorandum that follows is just one example of the results that you people are getting.

Structural Testing of Modular Shelving Components

I have just received and reviewed the results of the structural testing carried out by D.P.W. on our modular shelving. Although at this time, these results are unofficial, we have obviously passed every requirement with flying colors.

The entire shelving program depended on the successful outcome of these tests and I am aware of the fact that much work and co-operation was necessary by many people in order to ensure that these results were achieved.

I would therefore like to convey my thanks to all who participated in bringing these tests to a successful conclusion.

B.V. Geraghty A/D Communications Industries Ottawa

This memorandum was dated in September and I am sure that there have been results brought in since then that are just as positive. It is felt that you fellows that work in the Pilot should be congratulated when you do something that other companies 'on the street' have tried to do and yet we are getting results that say we are passing with "flying colors". It seems quite obvious that you know what you are doing and we here at the Advance congratulate you on a job well done.

THANK YOU

I would like to take this opportunity to thank one of the inmate workers here at Joyceville. I feel that this fella works fairly hard in keeping the visiting area clean and presentable for our visitors. I am speaking of Leroy Mulder, the visiting room cleaner. Leroy has the responsibility of cleaning up all the building blocks, potato chips, spilled pop and other various articles of debris. It is quite a job when he has to separate the toys from the dirt and then put it back out on the shelf for the visiting periods that are coming up. This type of thing requires a lot of patience and intestinal fortitude and I think that Leroy deserves a vote of thanks on a job well done.

SPORTS BANQUET

For the first time, here at Joyceville, the administration allowed the inmates to invite a guest, whether a friend, wife or parent, to the annual Sports Banquet. All the participants appreciated this very much and it is hoped that this will become policy in the future. We would like to thank Mr. Roy Partridge and his recreational staff for the work they put into making this day a success. There was also a lot of inmates involved in setting up and in the smooth operation of this day and we would also like to thank them.

Among the many guests present was Mr. Ron Piche of the Montreal Expo's Baseball team. Mr. Piche told us of many of his experiences while travelling with the Expos and was very well received by the population and their guests. It is hoped that, if the time comes when we have other banquets, that Mr. Piche will be able to come back. I am sure that he will be welcome at any time.

Among our other guests were Mr. Doug Jefferies, Sports Director for C.K.L.C. and Mr. Ron Brown, Sports Editor for the Kingston Whig Standard. We would like to thank these gentlemen for giving up their time and coming out to attend the festivities. We are lucky here at Joyceville because of the strong local support we get from the various sports representatives. Mr. Jim Norris, Recreational Director from Gananoque. Jim always extends a helping hand in all of our programs and it is appreciated by all. Brian Murphy, Recreational Director for St. Lawrence College, Ed Dean from the Athletic Department at Queen's University were also in attendance and are also instrumental in having outside teams come in to play here at Joyceville. We would also like to extend our thanks to all the other guests who were in attendance. Mr. Terry Carlo, President, Frontenac County Softball Association, Doug Davey, Mgr. Napanee Lyons Motors baseball team and his son Doug Davey Jr. a member of that team, Marv Steacy, coach and Art Kellar, Mgr. of Sniders Real Estate Baseball team, Both of these teams come into the institution to play against the Jets. We would also like to thank the Director and Mr. Lloyd Latimer for the work they put into making this banquet possible.

The banquet got off to its start with a short prayer by Sister Margarette. After dinner, the guests were called upon to say a few words and then the trophies were handed out. Rather than list the many winners, at this time, we will just say that there were a lot of them and each and every one deserved the trophies that they received. We would like to point out, however, that there was one fella who received a well deserved trophy. We refer to this guy as our own Mr. Baseball, Pappy McVeigh. Pappy acts as the institutions talent scout and keeps his on all the rookies that come into the institution. He is well liked by everyone in the institution and he earned his special trophy. I would personally like to congratulate him.. All in all, everyone at the Banquet enjoyed themselves and it is hoped that we will be able to have more of these events in the future. I am happy to have been a part of the activities.

M.C. Danny O'Donoghue

REGULAR LEAGUE STANDINGS

TEAM	G P	W	L	T	P
COUGARS	8	7	1	0	14
LEAFS	8	3	5	0	6
VIKINGS	8	2	6	0	4

TOP TEN PLAYERS

NAME	TEAM	GP	G	A	P	PIM
S. O'CONNOR	COUGARS	6	25	8	33	4
J. GAGNE	LEAFS	5	23	5	28	4
D. PETERS	LEAFS	8	8	15	23	4
B. BEAUCAGE	VIKINGS	6	11	5	16	4
W. WHITE	VIKINGS	6	9	7	16	7
R. VAN BREE	COUGARS	3	5	8	13	0
R. BONE	COUGARS	6	5	8	13	31
D. COLE	COUGARS	6	6	4	10	3
P. PUJOL	LEAFS	5	5	4	9	3
RANDY HILL	VIKINGS	6	6	2	8	3

The 1977 Floor Hockey season got off to a fairly slow start but, after a time, things picked up and we have had some good games, a little rough and hard hitting at times but good. The Cougars won the regular season play and have a buy into the playoffs. The playoffs which are underway right now will not be finished when this publication comes out so will have to wait to find out who the overall winners will be. We will also announce the award winners in the next issue. Thank you to all those who have helped with the scorekeeping and timing during the games.

Jack Hagan
Sports Commissioner

GOALIES STANDINGS

NAME	TEAM	MIN. PLAYED	SHOTS AGAINST	GOALS AGAINST	AVERAGE
P. FRANKS	COUGARS	360	261	33	.126
HOWE	LEAFS	420	233	62	.266
CREIGHTON	VIKINGS	180	128	37	.289
T. GARRIOCK	VIKINGS	120	78	8	.103
MOTHERALL	LEAFS	60	41	8	.195
WIELER	VIKINGS	60	47	10	.213

As Jack mentioned earlier, this issue will be published before the play-offs are finished so we will have mention the winners of awards and the winning team at that time. Thank you for your patience and keep working out, the weatherman has sent us some cold weather so it looks like the outside hockey rink will be ready before too long, and we can start another year of bone jarring and toe freezing ice hockey.

BASKETBALL NEWS

The Joyceville Basketball team played it's first game of the season on December 10 and came away with a victory. The final score was 33 for joyceville to 25 for K.D.S.

The play was a little shaky from the start but with the experience of guys like Daryll Tubara, Larry Armes and Roger Wright the Joyceville team came away with their first win of the year. These fellas helped the not so experienced and gave them the opportunity to pick up some tips and ideas which they will be able to use in the upcoming games. Lenny Meredith was also important in the area of ball control and should be able to give the rest of the guys a few pointers.

All in all, it was a fun game and the guys from Bellville were good to play against. Fun is what it is all about and I think that they enjoyed it as much as we did. I hope that they will be able to come back and play us again at some later date. Thanks a lot fellas.

Robin Keays

JESUS IS LORD

Jesus Christ is the only begotten Son of God, but through his promises we can all become God's adopted children. (As many as received him, to them he gave power to become the Sons of God, even to them that believe on his name. John 1:12)

The Bible is God's word, it is all about truth and is truth. Unlike man, God cannot lie and cannot break his promises, his will is history, (thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven. Matthew 6:10) and his word is so dependable that we live in and on it. (And God said, 'Let the waters under heaven be gathered together in one place, and let the dry land appear: and it was so. Genesis 1:9)

There are very real reasons why mankind is in the various states of despair that he is in, and the Bible explains in length what they are, but rather than opening old wounds it is better to find out how to be healed. The remedy is simple, go to the great healer, Jesus Christ, and ask him to heal you. Jesus gave us thousands of precious promises, here are just three of them. (1) FORGIVENESS-- Let the wicked forsake his way and the unrighteous man his thoughts and let him return unto the Lord, and he will have mercy upon him, and to our God, for he will abundantly pardon. Isaiah 55:7. Come now, and let us reason together, says the Lord, though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool. Isaiah 1:18. (2) EVERLASTING LIFE-- Truly, truly, I say unto you, he that heareth my word, and believeth on him that sent me, hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation but is passed from death unto life. John 5:24 These things have I written unto you that believe on the name of the Son of God; that ye may know that ye have eternal life, and that ye may believe on the name of the Son of God. John 5:13 (3) A new type of life when Jesus returns-- And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain, for the former things are passed away. Revelations 21:4

Jesus has really offered us a lot, and what do we have to give or do in return for everything? Nothing!! The gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord. Romans 6:23 If we had to give or do the least little thing for eternal life, then it is not a gift anymore, we would be paying for it. All we have to do is accept it by faith, and remember God cannot lie. When you receive a gift from someone you simply accept it, of course it is nice to say thank you and perhaps do something special for that someone.

Jesus is the Son of God, he died and took the punishment for our sins but arose victorious over sin and death. If your conscience so leads, tell him you are sorry and ask him to come and live inside of you. If you see your need, even ask him to help you believe, for faith is also a gift of God. For by grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves: it is the gift of God. Ephesians 2:8 You probably won't get any funny feelings or see any visions but from then on, if you were sincere in needing Jesus' help, you would have become a son of God, heir to the universe and eternal life. He that overcometh shall inherit all things; and I will be his God, and he shall be my son. Revelation 21:7

(con't)

God will start working in your life, and you can help him by reading the Bible, just read a little each day from the New Testament.

If you have realized your need for Jesus, and with a sincere heart have asked him to save you, you will be saved, believe and trust in the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved, and thy house. Acts 16:31 And he would not, but if Jesus himself sentences you to eternal damnation then you could say, "Well Jesus you'll have to come with me because you lied and broke your promise."

Did you know that no-one will be cast into the eternal lake of fire for any of the sins we have committed, Jesus has already taken the punishment for our sins, those who are condemned will be condemned for neglecting the salvation God has provided for us, for not trusting in Jesus. How shall we escape if we neglect so great a salvation. Hebrews 2:3 God said, and he should know, that all men have sinned. For all have sinned and come short of the glory of God. Romans 3:23 To God all men are equally guilty of breaking all of God's laws, this means the Pope, Judges, the President, me- all of us. For whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all. James 2:10

This is the reason why Jesus came from heaven to earth, he realized that all of mankind was lost and helpless and destined for death, unless, someone took the punishment and paid the price for sin. For the wages of sin is death. Romans 6:23.

He became our ransom, he who never sinned, took the punishment for sin, the just for the unjust. The creator and sustainer of the universe hung on a cross and died for you and me, God, so powerful, so glorious, nailed to a shameful cross, for you and me. Why? I don't know just exactly what sin and death are and why they are in the world, but if God had to go through what he did to take them away from us, then they are deadly serious. Why did he do it? For love. For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life. John 3:16 God loves us!

Jesus is my Lord and my God, and what to me began as a cry for help has become a life filling love, I have eternal life and love, I have Jesus. Come unto me, (Jesus) all ye that are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Matthew 11:28 On my own I knew nothing, now I know what Jesus has taught me, everything I need, and if you will allow him too, he will teach you too. Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out. John 6:37

For what shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul. Mark 8:36 Unto you therefore which believe he is precious. Peter 2:7

Danial Pineault

MARIA & THE SPACEMEN by Bill Hutton

It was an ordinary day for Maria Sanchos. She lived outside the village of San Sebastien de Viracha in Argentina. The children were off to school and she was hanging the washing out on the line. A sunny morning with the birds chattering away in the bushes nearby. The goat seemed to have the flea attack the way she pirouetted on her leash. It was a shame to tether her, but when Maria forgot to she was chased home by the big dogs of the village anyway. Absolutely terrified of their teeth, infuriated by their male superiority.

Right in the midst of hanging up the new pefcale sheets which had washed well, Maria suddenly felt as if she was in the midst of some Hollywood movie. She saw a flying saucer come out of the blue to the South, land neatly in the field her husband had just finished plowing and had gone to Sargosi to see about seed, and out of the ship three men came walking towards the house. She froze for a second or two and then she relaxed. They looked ordinary. Not like monsters at all. In fact, they were splendidly handsome specimens. Like Superman she thought. Something stirred inside her when she saw their muscles and the lordly way they walked. She had the feminine weakness. She silently cursed herself for being such a mental trollop and prepared to greet them in a courteous manner.

One of the men came towards her while the other two waited. He advanced with outstretched hand, a big smile on his face. She simply couldn't keep her eyes from exploring his skintight togs. He was a very handsome man indeed. She could even see some hairs at the neck of his open jersey. It all seemed so natural.

When he spoke it didn't sound like Spanish at first, but as she wanted to comprehend him, she did. As their hands clasped in a friendly shake he said, " Good morning senora!" in the loveliest deep organ tones.

She was shaken to the core with sincere liking for the man.

"It is a lovely morning!" he went on, breathing deeply. As he turned to look at his companions, signalling them to sit down, she noticed his ears. Very handsome, but like Mister Spack's in Star Trek a little bit. Just a bit of a point to them. He turned back to her with a dazzling smile. She noted that his very white teeth were like hers. His tongue was a healthy purple-red and she felt pointed at in a way. It was certainly a persuasive mouth. She imagined him as an orator amongst his own people.

"Would you like a cup of coffee, you and your men?" she heard herself asking in a very relaxed housewifely voice.

"Well now, that would be nice!" he said, almost sounding German the way he pronounced the word "nice." But that was just one of those earthly associations. He was definitely unearthly. In fact, she said to herself as she went into the house, it's like making coffee for three masculine angels.

She smiled. Mother superior at the convent would be scared to death. She marvelled that she wasn't.

As she made the coffee she looked out and saw how the three men were looking interestedly at the farm machinery and implements her husband used. They spoke in a strange musical sort of language. One of the men went into the hen house. He came out holding an egg in his big hands. He laughingly broke the shell and ate the contents. The other two joked with him and he made a face like he was going to be sick. Maria had seen men do this before. She didn't like it that way though. She laughed inside. They were like other men she knew about. This was good. She realized with a start that she was very happy with the visit of the three strange men. She was glad she was far enough away from the village

never stop talking about it, full of snide remarks about how she was cheating on her husband and everything. She blushed. Then she brightened up. After all, she was a woman and her feelings towards these good looking brutes were far more natural than a nun's would be. Nuns would only be concerned about their souls. She was quite evidently concerned only that they have a nice cup of sweet coffee from her hands.

The men were delighted at the coffee. Her cakes were appreciated too. She even found three cigars of her husband's for them to smoke. They seemed to know tobacco too. She found herself feeling so dangerously hospitable she rather wished she could be a street tart. She had a definitely friendly outlook towards these travellers from the stars.

"Would you like to see some gymnastics?" one of the men asked her.

Before she could answer he actually ran and jumped ten feet on to the top of the tractor shed. It was terrific. He also did dangerous-looking somersaults and cartwheels, better than any circus performer she'd ever seen.

She was sorry when the captain(she presumed he was the one who first spoke to her) said, " Well, we must be going! We hope to see you again!"

Then they were gone. She was in a daze. She finished putting up the rest of the clothes. At first she thought it was only a dream. But the three coffee cups in the grass told her differently. She remembered the sudden rise of the flying saucer and how swiftly it disappeared into the blue. She resolved not to tell her neighbors. They'd say she was mad. Even her husband would criticize her for not calling the authorities on the telephone while she was inside making coffee. It would stay her secret until the next time. Surely there would be one!

As the priest was whistling down the walk beside the Church of St. Tomas, a gargoyle fell off one of the roof corners and came close

to clunking him on the head.

He smiled. Aha! he thought brightly, I knew I was right! The devil and his minions are finished! His laugh was boistrous as he looked up at the roof, defying the ancient gargoyles. Father Carlos caught him at this classical moment and understood perfectly.

"Come brother!" he said cheerfully, "Don't be cruel. Your breakfast is waiting."

As the two went joking and giggling into the rectory for matins, a rather handsome military type with slightly pointed ears picked up the ancient gargoyle head. The plaster had cracked when it landed on the pavement and he and his companions clustered around the gruesomely twisted countenance in the sunlight and made a discovery not one christian soul knew. Inside the plaster there was the skull of a monkey.

"How curious!" the captain said, "Are these people barbarians or what?"

"I don't know sir." one of the others said quietly, "But this artifact is hundreds of years old. They probably sent to Europe to have some artificer make it."

The other man was a bit gloomy. "It makes me shiver though. Do they mock their own beliefs or what?"

The captain was light-hearted about it. "Come now, Borod. We don't find deep sincerity that common. Most of these people are innocents. I dare say the artificer of this sculpture thought he was scriptural in considering monkees to be children of the devil. They weren't well know in Europe at all."

"True." Borod said, brightening up, "What a shame though, to discriminate against another species of hominid in this way."

Krav, the other blond giant remarked, "But isn't this the usual anthropology we find on different worlds though? The losers in some struggle are always the lowest of the low and the victors the highest of the high."

"True." Borod said, "Here they call them devils and angels. In other places they call them different names, but it means the same--too different to be comparable."

"Of course this is utter nonsense." said the captain, "It is quite evident that this species is like the others. They despise as uncomparable things which, in fact, are quite comparable in many ways. They just don't like to be associated with some of the entries they consider to be outcast things."

"What about our friend Maria?" asked Borod with a smile.

They all smiled when they thought about her. They enjoyed their thoughts.

"You know," said the captain, "These people would really think we were devils if they knew how we think about Maria."

"Yes," said Borod, "But Maria doesn't think so."

"She might though," said Krav, "If she was troubled enough about it to mention it to her husband or the priest."

"So we won't press the issue." said the captain, "She's a very nice woman and we are very nice men. Let nature take its course. We don't have to be charged with violations at all if we have patience with nature's providence."

Borod and Krav both had a pleasantly lusty laugh at the truth of the matter.

"Thank god she isn't a member of woman's lib." said Borod.

"Or an amazonian." said Krav.

"Indeed?" said the captain, "The women of the Amazon are very delightful creatures I imagine they get tired of being considered men haters because someone coined a phrase once upon a time."

"You're right," said Borod, "The only thing I found irritating about them was that they wanted to slap red ochre on me all the time."

Krav laughed. "Well, actually, that's a complement down there! That's to let the other broads know you're a good one!"

They laughed all the way back to the ship. The radar at Caracas went nuts as they zoomed out over the Atlantic and headed towards Europe.

In Europe they went to see a paleontologist. They had taken the monkey skull out of the plaster cast invention called "gargoyle" and wished to know whether the monkey was Old World or New World species. Without difficulty the paleontologist identified the skull as Old World species. He wondered where they found it. They told him and he looked a bit shocked.

"Some sort of witchcraft!" he said, "The New World monkeys would find the presence of such a skull most irritating! Even frightening!"

"How would they know?" asked the captain.

"Well, I don't suppose they'd really know in the sense we know!" said the paleontologist, "But I suppose they would avoid the missions and compounds where such frightful things were!"

"Do you think the churchmen of the Middle Ages were really this competent in Black Magic?" asked the captain.

"Indeed I do!" said the paleontologist, "Sometimes it seems to me as if this was their main expertise! I don't know what it was The Church was really struggling with in The Middle Ages, but in order to struggle successfully with it they became rather capable in The Black Arts!"

"You mean The Church came across to the new world and to fight off evil spirits they brought strange presences with them?" asked Borod.

"That appears to be the truth of the matter!" said the paleontologist. "Yes, the strange rather than the diabolical! I like that better as an explanation of Black Arts! We always react badly to the culturally-strange thing! Thank you for bringing the scientific explanation to the fore! There is entirely too much superstitious evaluation of such things!"

WANTED SOON

ARTICLES
STORIES
POEMS

THE ADVANCE IS PUBLISHED BY THE INMATES, FOR THE INMATES, AND WE ARE HOPING FOR SOME CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE NEXT ISSUE. YOU NEED NOT BE AN ERNEST HEMINGWAY OR A SIGMUND FREUD TO HAVE A STORY OR AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED. REMEMBER THIS IS YOUR PAPER AND YOUR MEANS OF COMMUNICATING WITH THE OUTSIDE ABOUT YOUR PRESENT ENVIRONMENT. WITH THIS IN MIND, THINK OF SOMETHING WORTHWHILE TO WRITE, SIT DOWN AT YOUR DESK AND WRITE. WE WILL TRY AND HAVE IT PUBLISHED IN THE NEXT ISSUE. THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP.

-EDITOR-

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